

New Spending Pay-Fors

- Approximately \$210 billion from repurposing of certain unused COVID relief dollars. This includes rescission of funds from COVID relief bills (prior to the American Rescue Plan) and estimates of savings produced from reduced uptake and sunseting of underutilized credits, such as the Employee Retention Tax Credit (ERTC) and savings from the Paid Leave credits. By bipartisan agreement, the Provider Relief Fund is protected from rescissions. (Source: CBO score & CBO estimate)
- \$51 billion from delaying the Medicare Part D rebate rule (Source: CBO score)
- \$53 billion from savings produced by certain states returning unused enhanced federal UI supplement (Source: CBO estimate)
- \$20 billion from sales of future spectrum auctions (Source: CBO score) and \$67 billion from proceeds of the February 2021 c-band auction (Source: CBO estimate)
- \$56 billion in economic growth resulting from a 33 percent return on investment in these
- long-term infrastructure projects (Source: CBO analysis)
- \$28 billion from applying information reporting requirements to cryptocurrency (JCT score)
- \$21 billion from extending fees on GSEs (Source: CBO Score)
- \$14.45 billion from reinstating certain Superfund fees (Source: JCT score)
- \$8.7 billion from the mandatory sequester (Source: CBO score)
- \$6 billion from extending customs user fees (Source: CBO score)
- \$6 billion in sales from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (Source: CBO score)
- \$3 billion in savings from reducing Medicare spending on discarded medications from large, single-use drug vials (Source: CBO Score)
- \$2.9 billion from extending available interest rate smoothing options for defined benefit pension plans (Source: CBO Score)